THE DAILY GAZETTE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1880 — Price, Five Cents

[TEL]EGRAPHIC

[SHER]MAN'S SPEECH.

[Exhau]stive Financial Discussion.

[Startlin]g Statistics and Co[ge]nt Reasoning.

[A]rraignment of Democratic [Method]s and Principles.

[No] Change Demanded.

[...] August 30.—Hon. John Sher[man, secretary] of the treasury, delivered his [speech in] the campaign at Pike's Opera [House]. Gen. A. T. Goshen presided. [The hous]e was profusely and most taste[fully decorated] with flags and flowers and was [filled with p]eople long before the speaking [began. The] secretary had an enthusiastic [reception as] he was introduced. His speech [...]

THE SPEECH.

[...]ens; The democratic party de[mands a change i]n the executive branch of the [government of] the United States, and appeals [to the America]n people to bring about such a [change]. The republican party, recog[nizing the right] of that party to make the ap[peal, has] patiently and kindly all it has to [say; no wo]rd of insult, no act of violence [is committed b]y any republican in any part of [the United Sta]tes to deter the democrats from [exercising t]heir right freely to discuss in [public t]heir political convictions and [the r]epublicans only regret that this [right cannot] be exercised by us also.

[The gre]at change in the executive [branch of the] general government occurred in [the el]ection of Araham Lincoln as [president of th]e United States. At that time [the democr]acy of his election could not be [made without r]isk of life or limb in thirteen states of [...]e the strength of the Demo[cratic party]. But, in spite of this, the peo[ple of the nort]hern states, firmly impressed [with the necess]ity for the change, made it; and [there is no state in thi]s broad land that does not now [rejoice at] a happy change? And yet the [democrac]y of that time resisted it. It [oppose]d it during the canvass, but the [mom]ent of that party rebelled [and by] force of arms, and undertook [to overthrow the g]overnment and to destroy the [Union].

[The democra]tic party desired a change in [t]he midst of war, the magni[tude of which e]ven now in the distance stag[gers us with am]azement; it met in National [Convention and] resolved that the war was a [failure and de]manded peace on any terms. [While] Grant was in the Wilderness [and Sherman wa]s on the road to Atlanta, when [the greenbacks de]mand were worth only forty [cents on the dol]lar, and when it seemed almost [as if fortune] had deserted us. If its de[mand for a chang]e had then been gratified, we [would hav]e no united country to boast of, [...]va. The American people, [...] over their lost ones and feel[ing the] burdens of war, said there [should be no] change, and there was none; [Lincol]n was elected again.

[The democr]atic party desired a change in [1868, e]ncouraged by the defection of [...] and by many divisions in the [...]. The rebels had been restor[ed to c]itizenship, and had already or[ganized a syste]m of terror in several of the [states]. Tweed was in the ascendency [in New York] with his gigantic frauds; he [ruled the c]ity, filled the cravings of the [depe]ndents with the plunder of [the city, i]ssued tens of thousands of frau[dulent naturaliz]ation papers, stuffed the ballot[-boxes and r]eversed the vote of the Empire [State. Afte]r all, the American people de[cided there shou]ld be no change; that the re[publican party w]hich saved the country, should [be continued] with its administration; and [the great] soldier of the war, was made [president].

[In 1876 th]e democratic party desired a [change]. It had previously organized [the South], according to the Mississippi [plan of ter]ror and violence. It fondly [hoped it had] made good a fulcrum of 138 [votes from sta]tes lately in rebellion, and had [matured its] plans to secure enough more [to make its] election sure. Tilden, who [as governor of] New York, had become pop[ular with bu]siness men of that state by his [over]throw of Tweed, and by his [exposure of c]orrupt canal rings, was nom[inated for pres]ident. He had a barrel full of [money, which wa]s spent without stint, and thus [for t]he first time in American poli[tics was sh]ameless corruption in a presi[dential election]. But, more than all, the [country was suff]ering under great financial dis[tress, the wa]ve of misfortune, which came [upon the] whole commercial world, had [left its w]recks over our great cities. [Those who] had capital to lose, or debts [to pay, an]d labor for bread, felt discon[tent th]at he could not explain. It [was] not just, that many of these [desired a c]hange, who had no sympathy [with the principl]es of the Democratic party; but [by fraud] and intimidation attempted in three of the states failed in its object, and the republican party in the northern states stood by its principles, and Hayes was elected.

And now, fellow citizens, let us pause for awhile to see see what has been the result during the last four years by the election of the present republican president. Has he given any cause for a change from republican to democratic measures and men?

RESUMPTION.

When President Hayes was inaugurated, the resumption act of 1875 was an unexecuted mandate of the republican party. It had been voted for only by republicans, and had from its introduction been assailed, resisted, and ridiculed by the democratic party. Many honest, sincere men of both parties, who really wished resumption, believed it impracticable for years to come. But there was the law. I had aided in its passage, and I believed in it, and I was charged with its execution. I was supported by the full faith of the president. Gold was at a premium of nearly six per cent. The national revenues had been greatly impaired as the result of the panic, so that there was in fact, no surplus revenue to aid in the work of resumption. The only means left was to increase the volume of coin before the day of resumption by the sale of bonds, to do the utmost to strengthen the public credit, and to produce confidence in the ability to resume. This was done in the eighteen months that followed the inauguration of President Hayes, and at the end of that period the credit of the country had been greatly advanced; surplus coin had been accumulated to the amount of $130,000,000, and the public mind, relieved from imaginary terrors, had become not only reconciled to resumption, but was anxiously and hopefully awaiting the event. During all this time the democratic party excelled itself in active resistance to the successful execution of this law. They sought to repeal it; they sought by investigations through committees of congress to discredit all the proceedings had under it; and it was boastfully said that thousands of dollars would be given to stand on the right of the line at the public treasury on the day of resumption. The examinations made of myself alone by committees of congress upon this subject amounted to over one hundred printed pages; and the speeches that were made against what they denounced as a crazy, impracticable scheme would fill volumes. Your ears rang with their ridicule and denunciation of the resumption act; but still, thanks to the republican party, resumption came, and came so certainly and so securely that at this day specie payments are more complete, in the true sense of the term, than ever before in this country, and as complete as in any country in the world. There is no longer any depreciation of the notes of the United States, and, not only in this country, but in all foreign countries they are received at par with gold.

The democratic party, convicted of false prophecy, could only shout out that it was Providence that did it; that the good crops, which came six months after resumption was a complete success, did it; and some of them had the audacity to say that the way to resumption was prepared by the economies enforced by a democratic house of representatives, which, as I will show you hereafter, instead of reducing the expenses, actually increased them largely in all branches of the public service subject to annual appropriations. One thing is certain, that if its desire for a change had been gratified four years ago by the American people, the resumption act would not have been enforced, resumption would not have come, and the hopeful joy which gladdens the homes of millions of laboring people would still be repressed by the evils of irredeemable paper money. Resumption, then, with all the good that has accompanied and followed it, is the direct result of the wisdom of your choice in the election of a republican president four years ago.

REFUNDING.

When President Hayes was inaugurated, there was upon the statute book the refunding act of 1870. It was placed there by the republican party a part of its policy for the gradual reduction of the burden of the public debt. It had been partially executed by the sale of five per cent. bonds, and when President Hayes was inaugurated we were selling four and one half per cent. bonds at par, slowly and with difficulty. It then became my duty to continue the refunding; and, taking a hopeful view of the future of the country, its powers, its wealth and greatness I determined to withdraw from the market the four and one-half per cent. bonds, and sell the four per cents. at par. This was believed at the time to be a doubtful experiment; but, being firmly supported by President Hayes, the treasury department undertook the task. A sale of every such bond was a saving of one third of the interest on that portion of the debt; for every dollar realized was applied to the payment of an equal amount of bonds bearing six per cent. interest. Bankers shrunk from taking such a bond; but on an appeal to the American people, through popular subscription, within sixty days after they were thus offered, $75,000,000 of these bonds were taken and were absorbed, mostly in small sums, all over the United States. Thus, the success of the loan was established.

Frequently, however, as the opposition of the democratic party to resumption was developed, and at times appeared to be successful, credit would become impaired, confidence would be destroyed, and the sale of these bonds would fall off. But as events resulted, and the democrats failed to secure the repeal of the resumption act, the bonds sold again, but in comparatively less sums. The credit of the government advanced precisely as resumption approached success; and within one hundred days after resumption there were sold $510,-347,800 of four per cent. bonds, thus completing the work of refunding, as far as the law allowed it to be done, by the redemption of all the bonds bearing five or six per cent. interest, that were then redeemable. The result of this republican policy was a saving to the people of the United States of $14,290,443 50 interest per year.

But this was not the only benefit derived by our people from refunding operations. The rate of interest became permanently reduced on all investments throughout the country. Low interest is the chief factor in our prosperity. It became possible for manufacturers and tradespeople to borrow money, so as to conduct their business profitably. This low rate of interest produced a demand for new investments, and new enterprises were started into life. Thus, by the policy of the resumption and the refunding acts, the way was paved for the present era of prosperity. And the whole of this was the work of the republican party. If the change desired by our opponents four years ago had occurred, no man can truly say that such results as these would have taken place; for from Tilden down, the democratic party favored the repeal of the resumption act. The party, during these four years, has been the slave of the most idle and crazy popular delusions of fiat money—their leaders even talking about bloated bondholders and aristocrats and was ready to fan into flame the passions of men to mobbish violence and to fierce contentions between capital and labor.

HONEST PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Again, the policy of the republican party has always been the honest and faithful observance of public obligations. From the time the public debt was created as the result of the war, until this hour, they have sought to adopt a policy which would secure its slow, but sure and steady payment, according to the letter and spirit of the public obligations. No thought of repudiation, wholly or in part, has ever entered into the republican policy. The gradual payment of the debt, and the reduction of the rate of interest, have been kindred measures of the same policy, which have been pursued without shadow of turning. The principal of the debt had obtained its maximum August 31, 1864, when it reached $2,756 431,571 43. It has been gradually paid off with the surplus revenue, so that, on the first day of July this year, it was $1,919 326,747.75 The principal of the debt has been reduced $837,104 823 67, but the interest has been reduced in far greater proportion. In 1865, the interest-bearing debt was $2,381,-530,204 96, and the rate of interest on part of it was as high as seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, and the interest charge was $150 078,057.86. The interest charge had been reduced to $79.633 081, on the first of July, 1880; and we only await the maturity of $720,-645,330, the balance of the five and six per cent bonds, to reduce the interest-charge to not exceeding $70,000,000. A republican administration is now paying the public debt at the rate of ten millions a month, or two and a half millions a week. In all human probability, before this administration closes its term, the debt will be further reduced seventy millions, making a saving in annual interest of four millions of dollars.

This policy of debt paying and interest-reducing is the most striking in the history of the country. Other nations have had great debts; but no nation ever before paid it so rapidly, so justly, so honorably. This fact alone is worth more in public credit than all the gold and silver in the country; because it is a capital from which we can draw whenever necessity requires.

The democratic party pursued an exactly opposite policy. From 1857 to 1860, when Mr. Buchanan was president, it steadily increased the public debt from $9,998 021 76 to $59,-964,402 01. At the close of that period it paid as high as twelve per cent. on one year treasury notes, and sold six per cent. twenty year bonds at eighty-nine cents on the dollar. While the debt was being reduced by the republican party, the democratic party impaired the public credit by proposing schemes to cheat the public creditor. Its influence was the chief obstruction to the debt paying and interest reducing policy of the republican party. In states where it has the ascendancy, like Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, it has either repudiated the state debts or threatens to do so. Its success, in a national election, would, in my judgment, greatly impair the public credit and reduce the value of public securities.

FAITHFUL COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.

Then again, under the administration of President Hayes, the revenues of the government have been honestly and faithfully collected, and honestly and faithfully disbursed. Tables have been carefully made showing the losses that have occurred in the receipts and disbursements of the public money, and these exhibit the fact that during this administration the losses by defalcation have been reduced to the smallest percentage that has ever been shown in any administration of this government or of any other known to us.

During the three years of this administration ending June 30, 1880, there was collected from all sources $804,876,359 93. All this vast sum has been paid into the treasury, excepting about $15,000, and it is believed that even this sum will be recovered. The internal revenue collected in every part of the United States has been paid into the treasury without the loss of a dollar. Besides the collection of the revenue, the great transactions of the post-office department, extending all over the country, and collecting and disbursing during the last three years an amount of more than $250,-000,000, have thus far been made with the loss of less than $1,300. In the small defalcations that have occurred, suits have been promptly brought against the defaulting officers or their sureties, and judgments enforced. A system of rigid accountability for public moneys has been applied, without fear or favor, with results that never before have been realized by any administration.

The disbursement of this money by public officers at home and abroad has been made for the purposes for which it was appropriated by congress, absolutely without loss or defalcation so far as known to the government.

During the administration of James Buchanan, the loss by defalcation of public officers in the collection and disbursement of the public moneys was $3 81 on every $1,000; during Pierce's administration it was $3 56; during Polk's administration it was $4.08; during Jackson's administration it was $7 52; during Van Buren's administration it was $11 71. Mark the contrast with republican administrations.

In Lincoln's time, embracing the recklessness caused by war, it was 76 cents. For six years of Grant's administration it was 34 cents. In Hayes' administration thus far, assuming that all amounts in dispute are lost the loss on $1,000 would be so small that the smallest coin of the country would make it good these times. It has been but one third of a cent on $1,000 of the amount involved.

Continued on Second Page.

Interesting News From Denver and Silver Cliff.

Brutal Murder of a D. & R. G. Fireman.

Yellow Fever Again on the Mississippi.

Plain Truths on Mining Financiering.

Minor Matters at Home and Abroad.

COLORADO.

Murder at San Antonio

ALAMOSA, Col, August 30—Jas. Bennett, firemen of engine No. 29, was shot and instantly killed at San Antonio Station on the Denver and Rio Grande R. R., at 5 o'clock this evening. Bennett at the time he was shot was standing upon his engine, which was laying at the station, when a wagon drove up containing, besides the driver, Jas. Catron, Capt Spare, Dave Ressler and Jas Nichols, all under the influence of whiskey, and all commenced firing promiscuously. It is said that at least thirty shots were fired, and one man had a ball through his hat before Bennett was shot. At the time of the shooting there were four or five men upon the engine with young Bennett and the circumstances of the shooting go to show that it was premeditated.

Bennett is from Troy, N. Y., and has been upon this road only about three months. He was of an unoffending disposition and generally beloved by all who knew him. Several of the parties named as being concerned in the shooting are recognized here as desperate characters. The officers are in pursuit of the miscreants.

LATER.—Spare, Catron and Nichols have been captured and are now in jail at Conejos, strongly guarded. It will not be surprising if all three are lynched before morning. The railroad men at San Antonio have organized for a protection order, R. S. Stone and Ed Hudson as captains.

Denver News.

DENVER, Col., August 30.—Carrie Smith and Kitty Campbell waived their examination and were held to bail this afternoon, for complicity in the murder of Salomon Marburger at the house of ill fame recently.

Fred Barthold, suspected murderer of Joseph Askew, is now in the county jail. He denies all knowledge of the fatal wound in Askew's face and he declares that he struck him a backhanded blow with his sore hand, which was covered with a flax-seed poultice and loosely wrapped in a handkerchief.

C. C. Thompson, ex-United States marshal, arrived from the east with Deputy Marshal Centril and at once set about the work of clearing up his affairs.

Several petty burglaries were reported Saturday night.

Silver Cliff News.

SILVER CLIFF, August 30,—John Mullin, a son-in-law of Wm Perkins, more familiarly known as Mocassin Bill, was murdered last night by an unknown assassin. Mullen was married a week ago to the daughter of Moccasin Bill, a beautiful and accomplished lady, and it is presumed that the murderer is a former rival.

Large quantities of wire gold are still being found in the Dirigo mine. Tests made of the ore in which no gold was visible to-day gave 4,390 ounces of silver, and 410 ounces of gold, making a cash value of $13 204 60 per ton. They certainly have the Bassick ore and the same formation as in that mine. Colonel D. K Cross, the superintendent, informs us that the ore is in place and in generous quantity.

The city council to-night awarded the contract for putting in water works to Russell, Alexander & Co., of Chicago, their bid being the lowest, $70,300.

GENERAL NEWS.

Northern Pacific Road

CHICAGO, August 30. The construction force on the extension of the Northern Pacific railroad, west of the Missouri, will complete the grading to the Yellowstone early in October. The president of the road has directed the civil engineer to transfer the working force directly across to the located line of the Yellowstone division, with the intention to reach and pass Miles City and Fort Keogh next July.

Yellow Fever.

MEMPHIS, August 30.—Dr. Rice, inspector of the national board of health at Vicksburg, telegraphs he has taken five sick people from off the tow boat Raven, which arrived Saturday evening from New Orleans, but the boat proceeded up the river against his protest. The health officers here are on the alert and the Raven will not be permitted to land.

The Grant Family.

CHICAGO, August 30. The Inter-Ocean's Galena special says General Grant says he refused the presidency of the Las Vegas Mining Company which was recently tendered him. J. R. Grant, of New York, is here for three or four days and don't deny that he will shortly marry the daughter of W. S. Chapman, and will start west soon.

Over-Capitalization.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The Bulletin prints a list of ninety-five incorporated gold and silver mining companies, whose stocks are offered in mining exchanges of this city, giving their capitalization and latest market quotation for their shares. The list embraces several of the most successful mines in the country. The total amount at which these ninety-five mines are capitalized is $743,526,665, which represents what the organizers of the companies intend the public to regard as the value of the properties. The current value of these same properties as determined by what their shares are now selling for is $59 697,673. The market value of this huge mass of ventures is thus eight per per cent. of their capitalization. The stocks are selling on an average of 92 per cent. below par. Such a method of financiering puts the men who are engaged in it in a most ludicrous aspect before the public. It is in every sense a failure, if those engaged in mining ventures imagine they can come here and repeat frauds which are driving mining capitalists from San Francisco.

Burned to the Bottom

DETROIT, August 30—The steamer Marine City, running between Mackinaw and this port and Cleveland, took fire at two o'clock this afternoon, two miles off Alcona, thirty miles from Alpena, and burned to the water's edge. She had a large load of passengers, 130 reported saved; some are known to be lost.

New Railroad Bridge.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., August 30 For more than a year the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. has been building a railroad bridge over the Missouri river a few miles below this point, the object being to have a crossing independent of the toll bridge at Omaha. The structure was tested to-day in the most thorough manner. Four hundred tons weight of locomotives went over each span. The bridge stood the test easily. There is no draw in it, but its center span runs to such a height that steamers readily pass underneath. It is made of steel. The inspecting party was composed of about sixty prominent railroad engineers and railroad officials from different sections of the country, and a considerable number of journalists. All these gentlemen expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied with the test. This new departure in railroading is regarded as highly important in this part of the country, as it may lead to results beneficial to this place.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The census returns give the population of Kansas at 996,300.

Hon. Robert McClellen, a member of President Pierce's cabinet, died yesterday.

The Ute commission fear Ouray's death may greatly interfere with their work.

The game bill passed the second reading in the house of lords by a vote of 68 to 20.

One man was killed and three injured by a collision on the Lake Shore road yesterday.

Census returns of Wyoming show a population of 219,000. In 1870 it was 9,276.

The counterfeiters of the standard dollar have been caught.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy propose to build from Peoria, Illinois, to Toledo.

St. Julien will trot in Washington October 9, against his best time.

The French crown jewels are to be sold for works of art.

France has had 140 duels since January 1.

Pere Hyacinth on Saturday married a Roman Catholic priest.

Heavy floods in Spain have done a good deal of damage.

Viscount Enfield has been appointed under secretary for India.

There was a cold rainy day in New York yesterday.

It is supposed General Roberts reached Candahar July 29.

The wheat crop along the Northern Pacific is reported in an excellent condition.

Washington McLean's condition is improved.

Irving Hall has asked Tammany for peace.

On account of expected birth of a Spanish heir to the throne, amnesty will be extended to the Cubans.

Hotel Arrivals.

NATIONAL. George W Roberts, Omaha; Wm Tyler, W H Bartling, Wm Snodgrass, A Luckton, Aug Launtz, James T Beless, D & R G; R L Mann, Gus Shandy, W B Cross, T Finn, J M Hawkes, B Sterling, E R Savage, Joseph Arkins, Denver; S C Elder, ranch; J F Ryder, Boston; E K Acker, Bijou Basin; J E Lener, Cheyenne; E K Dougherty, La Veta; D W Fuller, C H Howard, Mrs Kellogg, Miss Kellogg, Mrs Minor and son, Chicago; Allen Pryor, Holt's Ranch; N B Boster, Mrs Etta Blakely, Blakely Mills; W M Tipton, Santa Fe; G S Smith, Windsor, N Y; J S Taylor, Springs, N M; D C Kling, Leadville, J Markel, Pella, Ia; L T Brown, Robert Halley, ranch.

MANITOU ARRIVALS.

BEEBEE W T Jenison, Denver; E J Warry, Pittsburg, Pa; O T Waring, J E Warren, N Y; Chas Mayer, Misses Emma, Louise, Nora and Josephine Hoffman, Leavenworth, Ks; W C Frost, H T Fulton, Denver; B E Keatch, F E Roberts, A E Cramer, W O Lackland, C E Webber, Pueblo; N W Sample, F W Croker, Miss Annie Thomas, Denver; Ed P Dixon, D & R G; E R Dougherty, G H Frost, Pueblo; Fred O White, Chicago; Ed L Davis, Mass; C B McGill and lady, Leadville; J S Hunger and wife, Fred W Moeran, Lusby Henry, Denver; A Q Kennett, F O Crap er, St Louis; E J Granger, J H Ferguson, N Y; J A Haveyhoed, Toledo, O; J H Wyman, N Y.

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FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

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FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
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FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
N. H. MELDRUM.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
W. C. SANDERS.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH T. DAVIS.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
L. S. CORNELL.

FOR REGENT STATE UNIVERSITY,
J. C. SHATTUCK.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CHARLES H. TOLL.

FOR CONGRESS,
J. B. BELFORD.

FOR DISTRICT JUDGE,
J. C. HELM.

Mr. G. B. Robinson, the republican candidate for lieutenant governor, is a graduate of Michigan University and is a gentleman of liberal education and culture. Before coming to this state he held positions of honor and trust. Outside of his immense wealth, his personal qualifications would have made him a very desirable nominee.

Governor Routt has appointed Henry Ward secretary of the republican state committee and Edward Cowin assistant secretary. The former is well and favorable known as a conscientious and methodical political worker. The latter is attached to the Leadville Herald and recently distinguished himself by a very able full report of the mines about South Arkansas and in the Gunnison. He is a young man of easy address, pleasant manners and will make a most useful member of the organization of the party. We congratulate the party as well as Mr. Cowin on this appointment.

The death of Ouray is a great public calamity. It was his pride to be called the white man's friend. He alone of the nation recognized the irresistable fact that "the Utes must go" and acted accordingly. While a friend of the whites, he was also faithful to his nation. He has made its treaties with wonderful sagacity and ability. When he knew he must vacate certain lands, he has devoted himself to getting the best terms possible for his people. His strength lay in his appreciation of the white man's civilization and his superiority. His shrewd comment on a bunkombe dispatch of our governor, "Well, I guess Pitkin wants to be senator" is a fair sample of his close observations on the white man's character. His efforts have always been in behalf of peace and justice. That the western frontier of Colorado has never had the horrors of an Indian war has been due to him. White and red man alike have reason to venerate his memory.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

The speech of Secretary Sherman delivered in Cincinnati last evening will be found to be of exceptional interest and value. The rapid review of the financial history of the country presents unanswerable arguments for the continuance of the republican party in power. He shows that since the war the republican party has reduced the principal of the public debt $837,000,000, and the annual interest $71,000,000. The present administration has reduced the annual interest about $14,000,000, and is now paying $10,000,000 a month on the principal. Of the $864,000,000 collected by President Hayes' administration only $15,000 remains unaccounted for. This is a loss of only one-third of a cent on each $1,000 collected. During the partisan democratic administration of President Van Buren the loss was $11 34 on each $1,000. It now costs only half as much to collect the revenue as it did under the democratic administration before the war. The departments the last year turned into the treasury $8,434,000 of money which they saved from their expenses. Such in brief are some of the facts which Secretary Sherman presents. The orator makes a skillful use of them and presents most forcible reasons for a continuance of the republican party in power. He shows that the democratic party opposed all the measures which brought about this prosperity, and that under democratic administrations the revenue of the government was not as honestly collected, nor the credit of the government as good. We commend this speech to those who are doubting about which ticket to vote.

MR. GARFIELD'S SILVER RECORD.

Mr. Patterson criticised Mr. Garfield's silver record in his speech on Saturday night, and pretended to be fair by quoting from the Congressional Record. He says:

I propose first briefly to review Mr. Garfield's acts and votes, as shown in the Congressional Record, which I have upon the table here. You recollect that silver was demonetized in 1873. It was during the Forty-second congress. The Forty-third congress met and adjourned with a large republican majority, without a single hand or votes being raised for the purpose of restoring silver to its former place. The Fourth fourth congress met in 1875. The house contained a large democratic majority and with that majority came the struggle that has continued from that day to this to restore to the people of Colorado silver as money. We find that in the Forty-fourth congress Mr. Bland introduced a bill for the coinage of silver dollars of the weight of 412.5 grains as provided by the act of 1837, and which were to be a legal tender for all debts, public and private. This bill passed the house by a vote of one hundred and sixty-three ayes to thirty-four noes—

The above is a misrepresentation. The Forty-Fourth congress which contained a large democratic majority like the Forty-Third congress, did nothing for the remonetization of silver. The democratic majority in the Forty-Fourth congress was as bad as the republican majority in the Forty-Third congress. In the Forty-Fifth congress the Bland bill was introduced and passed by a vote of 163 to 34. This vote may be found on page 241 of volume 6 of the Congressional Record giving the proceedings of the first session of the Forty-Fifth congress. Thus, in the above, Mr. Patterson has falsified the Record, in claiming that the Forty-Fourth congress passed a bill to remonetize silver. The value of this point lies in the fact that Mr. Patterson claims that the democrats attempted to remonetize silver immediately after gaining control of the house of representatives.

Following the course of the Bland Bill through the senate and back to the house, Mr. Patterson said:

When it was thus returned to the house, a motion was made by its opponents to lay it upon the table. You know what that means in parliamentary usage. It is the scheme resorted to to kill an obnoxious measure. Let me read to you the very language of Mr. Garfield in which he announced his purpose to vote for this motion. He said:

"Believing as I do, and I shall rejoice if the future proves me mistaken, believing as I do that this bill will not bring the two metals to equality nor keep them there, that it will bring no relief to the suffering and distress which now afflicts the country, that it will seriously injure the public credit, and thereby injure every citizen, I shall vote to lay the bill on the table."

When the vote was taken Mr. Garfield did as he announced he would he voted to lay it upon the table. Yet it passed in spite of its enemies, and went to the president for his signature.

It is generally considered that the suppression of one part of a quotation so as to distort the speaker's view is dishonest and dishonorable. In this same speech he declared himself in favor of the remonetization of silver in the strongest kind of expressions as may be seen by consulting page 1,279 of volume 7 of the congressional record. He distinctly said that he voted against the bill because it would not make silver equal to gold. The bill was drawn and advocated by financial idiots like Bland and Patterson who in the same breath declared resumption impossible and voted for the repeal of the act. Mr. Garfield simply disagreed with these men in the method of remonetizing silver and not with their purpose. The main part of Garfield's speech was suppressed by Mr. Patterson to misrepresent Garfield and is in the highest degree dishonorable.

But that is not all. He is again upon the record. Shortly after that Mr. Bland, of Missouri, introduced a bill the title of which was "A bill to utilize the product of gold and silver mines and for other purposes." The bill was reported back to the house from the committee on coinage July 19, 1876, and put upon its passage.

The quotation goes on to tell what Garfield did to defeat the bill between July 19, 1876 and August 14, 1876 The above is decidedly mixed. If it was shortly after the passage of the Bland bill, as Mr. Patterson says, that this bill was introduced, it could not have been debated in the house July 19 to August 14, 1876. The Bland Bill passed the house with the senate amendments, February 21, 1878. On February 25, 1878, Mr. Bland introduced a bill like the above, which was referred to the democratic committee on banking and currency and has slept there ever since. The record for 1876 we do not have to verify the alleged quotations, but the above is sufficient to show the unfairness, and dishonesty with which Mr. Patterson has deliberately falsified Mr Garfield's record in congress.

Continued from First Page.

REDUCTION OF EXPENSES.

Again, this administration has effected a striking reduction of the expenses of those branches of the public service over which the Executive has complete control. The appropriation for the collection of the customs revenue is a permanent one, entirely dependent for the amount of its expenditure upon the treasury department. While the revenues of the government have enormously increased, the expenditures have been largely diminished. The expenses of collecting over $188,000,000 customs duties during the last fiscal year was only three and one-tenth per cent., while the expense of collecting $53,000,000 in 1860, during President Buchanan's time, was six and two-tenths per cent. of the amount collected—just double. On the first of July last, there was returned to the treasury $2,000,000 of money that had been saved out of the appropriation for the collection of the customs revenue; and in the expenses for refunding the loan, for which an appropriation of one half of one per cent. is made, the treasury department returned to the treasury, on the 1st of July last, $1,000,000 saved. The secretary of the navy has returned to the treasury very large sums, saved by a careful and honest administration of that department. There was carried to the surplus fund, on the 30th of June, 1880, $8,434,416, money appropriated for the different departments for that year and remaining unexpended. Does any one believe that a democratic administration could have attained these results?

RESULT UPON BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

And what has been the result of republican administration under President Hayes upon the general business interests of the country? We have witnessed, and are now enjoying, the greatest revival of business of modern times. We have leaped forward from a period of extreme distress to one of great prosperity. Our exports during the last fiscal year, reached the enormous sum of $835,000,000, being an increase since 1875 of over $320,000,000. Our imports during the last fiscal year were $668,000,000, being an increase since 1875 of $135,000,000, and making an aggregate foreign commerce of the last year of over $1,500,000,000. Every nation contributes to our comfort. From every land and from every sea, and from every part of our country, we gather the productions of their labor to supply our daily wants. Our manufactures in all branches have increased, so that not only do we supply the domestic markets with nearly all the articles essential to human life, but we export in great quantities the productions of the workshop and the farm.

We now feed Europe not only with grain, but with meat, butter, lard, canned fruits, and an infinite variety of other productions. We are gradually gaining trade in other countries, north and south, and may hope, in a short time, to supply them with nearly all the articles of foreign production they desire. In the great branches of industry—agriculture, manufactures and mining—we are now taking out rank as the leading nation. With plenty of money as good as gold, with plenty of work for all who are willing to work, with cheap capital, we have now superadded the most bountiful crops that ever blessed any portion of the world. Think of wheat crops of 450,000,000 bushels a year, and of corn crops of about 1,800,000,000 a year, and everything else in proportion. For these, high prices have been realized. The addition to the wealth of the country for the last three or four years can scarcely be estimated. We know that our government debt, formerly largely held abroad, is now almost exclusively held at home; that the mortgages upon our lands and farms have been reduced to one-third their amount in 1875; that the balance of trade is so largely in our favor that foreign countries, no longer able to send back our securities, are compelled to ship gold. The building of railroads keeps pace with our general prosperity They are crossing the plains and exploring every valley, and year by year we hear of new settlements of fertile territory hitherto unavailable for tillage, whose surplus products increase our resources. The number and amount of business failures have been reduced more than one half. In a word, all the circumstances and elements that indicate increased wealth and prosperity to our whole country, seem to combine to make its immediate future exceedingly bright. The rough road has been travelled and the smooth one is now before us.

Our national prosperity has excited the attention of all European nations, and has set in motion again the stream of immigrants, whose labor has added so greatly to our growth and productions. The number who arrived during the last fiscal year was 455,495, against 177,826 in 1879. During the month of June last, 72,567 immigrants reached our shore, and since March 1, to the latest date of which we have reports, the number is about 328,000, or more than enough to form a state.

THE CAUSE OF OUR PROSPERITY.

We can fairly claim that the renewal of business is the natural result of the policy of the republican party. Every public measure that has contributed to it was a republican measure. An honest and faithful administration of the government; a firm adherence to the resumption and refunding act; the maintenance of the public faith as against fiat money; and the protection policy embodied in our tariff laws, are the human agencies, the work of the republican party, that have contributed to our prosperity. It is true that Providence gave us bounteous crops, but these came after resumption was secure, and after we had laid the foundation of honest money and diversified industry, which enabled us to improve the blessings of Providence. Certain it is, that we owe no part of our prosperity to the democratic party.

DEMOCRATIC PRETENCES.

That party, for more than five years, has had control of one branch of congress, and for nearly two years of both branches. What has it done, or proposed to do, to benefit the public, or to evince any disposition to bring about reforms? It set out with a great pretence to reducing the expenditures of the government. It clipped here and there the salaries of clerks, or reduced their number, and, in some cases, seriously obstructed the public business. It withheld necessary appropriations for a time to show a reduction of expenses, but was compelled to make them good by deficiency bills.

I have before me a table showing the appropriations that have been made by congress each year for each branch of the service since 1873. In 1875, the last year in which the republicans had a majority in both houses, the appropriations made for the fiscal year 1876 were $147,714,940. At the next session the democrats controlled the house, and, by refusing to appropriate for some of the most necessary expenses of the goverment, reduced the appropriations to $124,122,010, and the following year, in order to coerce the president by a failure to pass the Army bill and to provide for other necessary expenses, they reduced the appropriations to $88,356,983; but at the following session, to make good these deficiencies and to repair the frauds committed, they appropriated $172,016,809, being $25,000,000 more than was appropriated in 1876; and in 1880 they appropriated $162,404,647; and for 1881 they have appropriated $154,117,212 or $7,000,000 more than the appropriations made the last year the republicans controlled the house. The appropriations made for the current fiscal year by a democratic congress, in a time when the currency is upon the specie standard, are as large as in the year 1873, made by a republican congress when our currency was at a discount of twelve per cent, and when the government was paying large war claims.

Thus, it appears that the boasted economy of a democratic house, in a time of profound peace, in spite of the great reductions made by a republican administration, has resulted in an increase of appropriations from year to year.

PROPOSED NO MEASURE OF RELIEF.

During all this time the democrats have proposed no reduction of taxes and no measure of relief to the industrial interests of the country. Paralyzed by their responsibility, they did not even dare to propose a modification of the tariff laws, or bring about any financial reform, which they had promised so often and so long. They neglected the most necessary changes in our tax laws, such as a modification of the tax on sugar, leaving the department to struggle with litigation and controversy without legislative aid. They can point to no law passed during their time which even purports to bring relief to the people, to lessen the burden of taxation, or to advance the public interest. Their whole effort for a year was to repeal the resumption law, to continue in some form a depreciated currency, or to cripple and impair the public credit. During the last year or two it has been expended in a futile attempt to repeal the election laws, intended to protect the elective franchise from fraud and violence. This they attempted in a revolutionary mode. They attached the conditions of repeal to appropriation bills necessary to the support of the government; and when the president disapproved such repeal, they left important branches of the service without any appropriation, and compelled our soldiers on the frontier and our army officers to borrow money to meet their current expenses while the treasury was overflowing with money due to them.

STATE RIGHTS VERSUS NATIONAL RIGHTS.

Senator Thurman says they want to bring about a change, so as to restore the old time-honored doctrine of the democratic party in respect to state rights. This, I believe, is an honest statement of the chief desire of the party. They wish, under the forms of a party contest, to turn back the dial of time for twenty years from the national principles that have guided the republican party to the sectionalism that prevailed before the war. We accept the issue.

The dividing line between the two parties is a difference of opinion as to the powers and duties of the national government. We believe that that this is a government of the people, with powers limited and defined by a written constitution, but embracing all the great and essential functions of a national government, with ample authority to make, execute, and construe laws, and to enforce them upon and execute them against every citizen of the United states, without respect to state lines. We believe it to be the duty of the national government to protect all citizens in equal civil and political rights, and to maintain national existence and authority against all who resist it, whether they muster under a foreign flag or under state or local authority. We believe that the states are also mere agents for the people, intrusted by them with limited powers, set out in written constitutions. Their powers and duties are highly important. They affect the local and domestic relations of life and the protection of property. No republican would impair, in the least, the dignity, importance, or right of the states; but, after all, they are subordinate to the United States in all the great powers of the government defined by the constitution. The state cannot be made a shield to prevent the national government from protecting all the citizens of every state in the rights conferred upon them by the constitution of the United States; and in case of a dispute as to the limit and the extent of these rights the supreme court of the United States is the final judge and arbiter.

Here the democratic party takes issue with us in principle and detail. Under the dogma of state rights that party gradually subordinated the rights and powers of the national government to those of the several states until it finally claimed that any state might nullify the laws of the United States and secede from the union.

You will always find the democratic party opposed to our view of national authority. It seeks to belittle, to degrade, and cripple the national government; to subordinate the rights of citizens and the nation to the law or public opinion of the state; to treat the national government as a confederacy of states, without power to enforce personal rights or national interests within the limits of the state without the consent of the state. You will find this radical difference cropping out in every contest on every question, great or small, that enters into American politics. It was this that led to the civil war. Under the lead of the republican party the union was preserved, the constitution was maintained in its full vigor, and strengthened by amendment to so as to declare the equal civil and political rights of all men, without distinction of race, color, or condition, and that congress should enforce these rights by appropriate legislation. Upon these terms the rebels were restored to their rights and privileges as American citizens, and now, with their northern associates, under the name of the democratic party, they revive the contest, and deny to American citizens the protection of national rights by national authority.

This doctrine of state rights is the basis of opposition to national banks, to the protection of American industry, to the national election laws, and protection of the ballot box, and to the navigation laws. Whenever the question arises in national politics, you will always find the republican party in favor of the enforcement of all the rights, civil and political, conferred by the constitution of the United States, while the democratic party oppose the enforcement of these rights and leave the citizen to the tender mercy of local or state law.

It is for the patriotic people of this country to say whether they want a change back from the national tendencies of the republican party to the principles that brought our government to the verge of dissolution in the days of Buchanan. The principles of the southern states, with their bloody violence, are the fruit of Judge Thurman's doctrine, while those of the northern states are the outgrowth of republican ideas.

Senator Hampton, in a recent speech, at Staunton, Va., stated the issue fairly:

"Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. These are the same principles for which they fought for four years. Remember the men who poured forth their blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now."

The south did fight for the rights of the states as they understood them; and this contest has already cost the nation half a million of lives and over six thousand millions of dollars. It is for the people of the north, who took the burden of this contest upon themselves, to say whether, within twenty years after our heroes were sacrificed in the war, and while the debt still bears heavily, they are willing, for the sake of gratifying the democratic party, to vindicate the principles against which they fought.

Are the probable results of a democratic administration too strongly stated? If so, it is only because it may be deterred by public opinion from going to the extreme logic of their position. But, I know these men well, and I believe that the result of the full ascendency of the democratic party will be to shock the public credit, to open the treasury wide to rebel claims; to wipe out all that was achieved by the war; to turn our government back from its national tendencies to what, it was in fact before the war—a mere confederacy of states—and to cripple the power of the general government in the enforcement and execution of its laws.

Why encounter these risks? Is there anything in our present condition that should lead the people of the north, those who fought for the union, who love the glories won by our heroes at the war, to make this shameful surrender to our foes? No, my countrymen. The change proposed is repugnant to our manhood, injurious to our interests, and fatal to the national policy that has so greatly advanced our country among the nations of the world.

The republican party may sometimes have failed to meet your expectations in all things, may sometimes have neglected to do that which ought to have been done, but, on the whole, it has rendered such service to this country that it may fairly claim to be intrusted with the administration of the government until at least some party appears with better principles and a better record. The republican party conducted the war with success. It has emancipated a whole race. It has done its utmost to secure civil and religious liberty to all citizens. It has developed the homestead policy. It has unified and nationalized all parts of our common country into one grand whole, without invading in the least the rights and duties of the several states, which during this time have securely managed their local affairs without let or hindrance from the national government. It proposes further to develop this policy. It proposes to maintain the resumption of specie payments, so that we may continue to have good money of gold and silver and paper, all equal to each other, and all of universal credit wherever water runs and our flag floats. It proposes to complete the plan of refunding the debt by the substitution of bonds bearing from three to four per cent. interest for those still outstanding bearing a higher rate. It proposes, while steadily pursuing the principle of protecting American industry, to reduce as rapidly as possible the burden of taxation, and at no distant time to confine all national taxes to moderate duties on imported goods and a tax on liquors, tobacco, and beer. Regarding education as the strongest foundation for republican government it proposes to foster schools and colleges and academies of learning, and to make the way open in the south as well as in the north to every child, black or white, to receive the rudiments of education. It has given you, as an evidence of its purposes, an honest, faithful, and successful administration of the national government under the presidency of Rutherford B. Hayes, one that will be pointed to as an honored example long after we are gathered to our fathers. He has not had the support of congress during his term, and has been crippled greatly in the development of his policy; but he has prevented great evils from being accomplished by the democratic party. More than all, he has wisely executed republican laws upon the statute book, and has by his veto prevented the repeal of other laws equally important. He has done this country no evil, but has done it great good.

We want a change. We want to change this democratic congress into a republican congress, in harmony with the spirit of the age and with the general policy of the republican party; a congress that will, while closely scrutinizing the public expenses, be just and liberal for all necessary purposes, and economical, careful, and prudent in the appropriation of public money. We want to uphold the national authority, so that the time will soon come when neither a mob nor a state, nor local public opinion, will be strong enough to deprive any American citizen of his civil and political rights. We want to continue activity and industry and good times. We want to foster our industry, extend our trade, and fill our vast area with the thriving, industrious people, native and naturalized. While maintaining American principles, we offer the industrial classes of all nations who are willing to share in our lot and conform to our policy, the liberal and equal benefit of our laws. We wish, above all, to maintain the national credit and the national name, so that, both in our foreign and domestic policy it may be understood that this republic will be just to the weak as well as to the strong, will ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong in our dealings with foreign nations.

To secure these great objects, we have placed in nomination General Garfield, a citizen of Ohio, who was trained in the school of adversity, which has produced nearly all the great men in American politics. He is self-educated. He has been tried in both civil and military life and in every position occupied by him has rendered satisfaction to his constituents. He entered the volunteer army at the beginning of the war as a soldier, performed brilliant services, rose rapidly, until he was called by the people of his district to represent them in congress. He is thoroughly informed and trained in all the questions of the day, and in all of them is in full harmony with the republican party. He is admirably prepared to discharge the civil duties of the high office for which he has been nominated, and, compared to General Hancock, by any test that may be applied to him, is his superior in ability, capacity and fitness for president of the United States. General Hancock relies solely upon his service in the army, and upon the issuing of an order, which, in my judgment, under the circumstances, was a concession to rebels that ought not to have been made, while General Garfield can point to a varied civil and military life, combining the heroism of the soldier and trained experience in the highest civil duties. Let no personal disappointment enter into or color our zeal in the good cause, but with the courage and hope that animated the union army during the war, let us press forward our republican principles until all that we have guaranteed by the constitution or the laws shall be fully secured to the humblest as well as the loftiest citizen of this republic.

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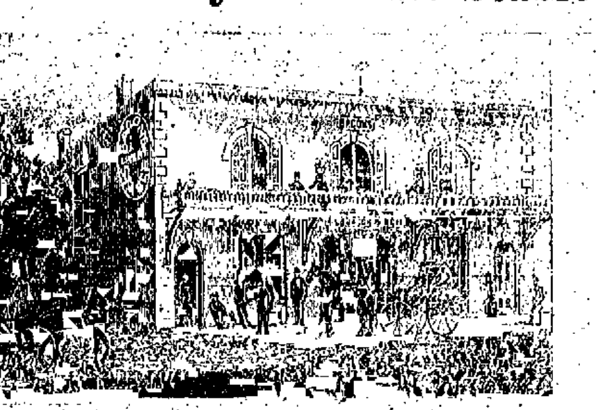

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THE JUNCTION HOUSE

at the junction of the South Park and Manitou Park roads, ten miles west of Manitou, has been refitted and refurnished throughout.

TOURISTS AND INVALIDS

will find it a pleasant place to stop, the surrounding scenery being of the most beautiful and romantic, and

The Climate Delightful.

The tables of this house are always supplied with the best the markets afford. The rates are reasonable. GEO. SHARROCK, Propr.
h 31 * Summit Park, Colo.

IRON SPRINGS HOTEL,
Manitou Springs, Colo.

This hotel, entirely rebuilt, and furnished throughout in the handsomest manner, is now open to the public as a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

It is situated in the immediate vicinity of the famous Ute Iron Spring.

For information and terms apply to

CHARLES A. HUBERT,
d 9 tf *Proprietor.*

MANITOU SPRINGS!

The Beebee House
IS NOW—
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

This Hotel has been enlarged to double its last year's capacity, and is now the most magnificent Summer House West of Saratoga.

F. W. BEEBEE,
e 14 1m *Proprietor.*

WM. RIDDLE & SON,
Having succeeded to the Proprietorship of the

National Hotel.

Call the attention of the traveling public and residents of Colorado Springs to the convenient location, excellent rooms, and superior cuisine of the National. Everything will be done for the comfort of guests that an experience of many years in the business can suggest. e 8 tf

MR. L. MORLEY
Offers for sale his entire stock of

New and Second Hand Goods,

Situated on Huerfano Street. A good paying business and a rare chance for some one with a small capital to invest. A good location, and the lowest rent in the city. Also, he desires to sell his house and lot, centrally located on Cascade avenue. House 1 story frame, 5 rooms, two large closets, hydrant at door. All new and in good condition. Price of house and lot $1,200. Good reasons given for wanting to sell. Apply to L. Morley, at place of business, on Huerfano Street. h 24-12

REPAIRING

NEATLY & PROMPTLY DONE

at the old stand of

I. H. STEWARDS,

ON HUERFANO ST., BY

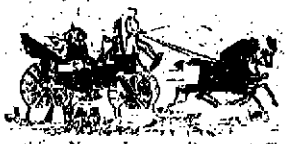
WM. CLARK.
h 25 7

Strayed---Reward.

From Nat Weil's ranch at Edgerton, one sorrel mare with blaze face, old brand J A on left hip, 14 on left side of neck and new brand X O on left shoulder. Said mare is about five years old and had on saddle and hackamore. Ten dollars reward will be paid for the delivery of either mare or saddle at the above ranch, or $20 for both.

LYMAN P. GOODELL,
Edgerton, El Paso Co.
h 23-15* Colorado.

NEW LIVERY
—AND—
NEW CARRIAGES!



Everything New. Lowest Rates in Town.
STEVENS & ROUSE,
f 11 tf Tejon Street.

DURKEE & LEE,
—DEALERS IN—

Hardware,
STOVES,
TINWARE,

House Furnishing Goods,

MINING AND CAMPING OUTFITS,
BLACKSMITHS' SUPPLIES,
TENTS, RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS AND AMMUNITION,
OF ALL KINDS.

A FIRST-CLASS TIN SHOP

In connection, with Store. Jobbing and Repairing promptly and carefully attended to.
West side Tejon Street. e 14 tf

Tierney Brothers,

Watchmakers & Jewelers,
Next to Post-Office, Tejon Street,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

F. HERMANN
Is now prepared to furnish everybody with

THE CELEBRATED KISSINGER

SODA,
SELTZER WATER,
GINGER ALE
AND SODA POP,

Delivered free at any part of the city daily.
f 10 tf

PENNSYLVANIA
LUNCH ROOM
—At the mouth of—

SOUTH CHEYENNE CANON,

Picnic parties visiting the canon will find this a convenient place to procure lunch and refreshments. Keep always on hand Ice Cream, Cigars, Lemonade, Ginger Beer, etc. e 28 tf

Denver & Rio Grande Railway Extensions.

1,000 Laborers Wanted.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
RIO GRANDE EXTENSION COMPANY,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., Dec. 10, 1879.

One thousand (1,000) men wanted to work on the construction of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway from Alamosa to Silverton and from Conejos to Albuquerque. Apply, for further information, to J. A. McMurtrie, Chief Engineer, Alamosa; D. C. Dodge, General Manager, Denver, or to the undersigned.
R. F. WEITBREC, Treasurer,
12 11 tf Colorado Springs, Colo

The Cutters Wanted.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
RIO GRANDE EXTENSION COMPANY,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Dec. 6, 1879.

Three hundred (300) tie choppers wanted to cut ties for the San Juan and New Mexico extensions of the Denver & Rio Grande railway. Apply to Robert E. Sloan or to Calvin R. Husted at the tie camp, south and west of Conejos. Further information can be had upon application to the undersigned.
R. F. WEITBREC, Treasurer.
12 6 tf

WANTED
500 TEAMS.

To haul cross ties from the tie camps along the line of the New Mexico & San Juan Extensions of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway. Prices ranging from one cent to one and one-half cents per tie per mile, according to distance hauled and character of road.

Apply to

R. E. SLOAN,
Conejos, Colorado,
Or, Tres Piedras, New Mexico.

Gentlemen Attention

Before going elsewhere call on

WILLIAM VARLEY,

And inspect his new and well selected stock of

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Consisting of
HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS,
CUFFS, SOCKS, NECKWEAR,
AND SUSPENDERS,
CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.
Prices Lower than the Lowest.
Tejon St., second door north of Gazette.

If everybody in Colorado Springs

WILL GO TO THE

"PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,"

When They Want Anything in the Way of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS OR FANCY GOODS

They Will "Certainly" Save Money,

From now until September 1st, we will Sell our goods in Every Department at an

IMMENSE REDUCTION

From regular prices. Buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to inspect our stock of

Ready Made Suits at Half Price.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! in Everything.

FERRIS & MACKLIN,

PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE ONE DOOR EAST OF TEJON STREET.
h 1 1m

Extraordinary Inducements!

R. B. PERRY,

Again in the arena with a new and complete stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And would be pleased to see all his old patrons at his

NEW STORE

ON

SOUTH TEJON STREET,
(Opposite the Central Hotel.)

REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES A SPECIALTY.
h-3-1m

H. T. O'BRIEN,

Call and SADDLES
SEE *and*
m HARNESS.

SIGN OF BRONCHO,
39 South Tejon Street.
d 1 2 tf

Davis & Williams,

Watchmakers and Jewelers!
Pike's Peak avenue, two doors east of Tejon street, Colorado Springs. d 10 tf

W. LENNOX & BRO.,
PROPRIETORS OF

The Old Reliable Transfer Line
AND DEALERS IN

CANON CITY COAL.

Office at Coal-Yard near freight depot. Orders Books at the hardware stores of ... and Durkee & Lee.

Reduction in Prices

of all Summer Goods to insure quick sales and make room for fall stock in

HATS AND BONNETS
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

Flowers, Hosiery, Notions, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., at the Chicago Store. Opposite the Post-office g 18 tf F. ERICKSON.

El Paso County Bank
COLORADO SPRINGS,

Transacts a General Banking and Exchange business.
W. S. JACKSON, Cashier. J. H. BARLOW Ass't Cashier.

MRS. BALDWIN,
42 Pike's Peak Avenue. Educated in London as a
DRESSMAKER,
And having spent some time in New York and the west, is prepared for all kinds of work: satisfaction in all cases guaranteed, every garment being warranted. e 28 tf

COLORADO SPRINGS
MATTRESS FACTORY.

All kinds of upholstering, repairing, and cabinet work done and Hair Mattresses made over at lowest prices. Call at shop, opposite National Hotel, on South Tejon street.
11 4 LOUIS T. RUMPF.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
IN

Dry Goods,
SILKS,
Dress Goods,
DOMESTICS,
Hosiery and Underwear,

GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS,
NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES.

All new goods at low prices, small profits and quick sales is the motto of

Weatherby Bros.,
At Barker's Old Store, 23 Tejon Street,
h 24 tf

CLOSING OUT
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
AT COST.

Call & Leave Your Measure

for a nice, nobby suit. Pants made in five hours and suits made in ten.

Everything Warranted First-Class.

CHAS. STEARNS,
h 7 tf Pike's Peak Avenue.

To Printers!

For Sale

A Half Medium
UNIVERSAL PRESS!
Will be Sold Cheap for Cash if Sold in the Next 30 Days!
Apply to

Gazette Pub. Co.,
Colorado Springs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, Warren F. Eastman, of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, by his deed of trust, dated November 29th, 1879, and recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of said county, in book 19, page 375, did convey to A. L. Lawton, as trustee, the following real estate, situated in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and state aforesaid, to-wit: Lot No. one, 1, of Copley's subdivision of lots Nos. nine, 9, ten, 10, and eleven, 11, in block No. one hundred and two, 102, to secure the payment of his certain promissory note of even date of said trust deed, therein described.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note as to the interest due on the same. And, whereas, it is provided in the said deed of trust that in case of the death, resignation, removal or absence from the county of El Paso, or refusal, or failure, or inability to act of A. L. Lawton, trustee, as aforesaid, that then and in that event, the Clerk of El Paso county, then in being, the successor in trust, should have like power and authority as the first trustee in said deed of trust, mentioned. And whereas, the said A. L. Lawton is absent from the County of El Paso, and has failed and refused to act as said trustee.

Now, therefore, I, E. J. Eaton, Clerk of El Paso County, and successor in trust at the request of the legal holder of said notes, do hereby give notice that for the purpose of paying the same and all costs arising therefrom, I will, on Friday, September 24th A. D. 1880, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house of El Paso County, in the City of Colorado Springs, Colorado, sell the above described property, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Warren F. Eastman, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, and will apply the proceeds, or as much thereof as may be necessary, as in said deed of trust provided.

Dated August 24, 1880.

[SEAL.] E. J. EATON,
Clerk of El Paso County
h 31 4 And Successor in Trust.

EVERLETH & TAYLOR

Successors to

... & ...

Dealers in—

GROCERIES, FLOUR
AND PROVISIONS,

Corner Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street
Colorado Springs, Colo. 12-13-tf

WM. SCOTT,
Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter in all Branches.

Jobbing with Neatness and Dispatch.

At the old office of the Colorado Springs Company, No. 42 South Tejon ... v 16 tf

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1880.

TIME TABLE.

Colorado Springs & Manitou Ry.

GOING EAST

Leave Manitou.	Arrive Colorado Springs.
9 a. m.	9.[illegible] a. m.
11 a. m.	11.30 a. m.
3.40 p. m.	4 p. m.
6 00 p. m.	6.20 p. m.
10.15 p. m.	10 35 p. m.

GOING WEST

Leave Colorado Springs.	Arrive at Manitou.
10 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
11 50 a. m.	12.10 p. m.
4.40 p. m.	5 p. m.
6.40 p. m.	7 p. m.
11 05 p. m.	11 25 p. m.

Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.	TRAINS GOING NORTH.
Through Freight.	*Way Freight.*
Arrive .... [illegible] P. M.	Arrive .... 10.53 A. M.
Leave .... 3:35 P. M.	Leave .... 11:35 A. M.
San Juan Express.	*San Juan Express.*
Arrive .... [illegible] A. M.	Arrive .... 4:[illegible] P. M.
Leave .... 11 40 A. M.	Leave .... 4:16 P. M.
Leadville Express.	*Eastern Express.*
Arrive .... [illegible] P. M.	Arrive .... 3:20 A. M.
Leave .... 10:50 P. M.	Leave .... 3:15 A. M.

Through Tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman Palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton Reclining Chair Cars on day trains. Observation Cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canon.

For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Legal Notices.

SCHEDULE OF ADVERTISING RATES.

The undersigned publishers have this day agreed upon the following schedule of prices for advertising legal notices, to which they are mutually pledged to adhere under penalty:

Administrator's notices four times	$5 00
Executors " "	5 00
Final Settlement " "	5 00
All other notices of the same kind and size "	5 00
Additional insertions at same rates each time.	1 25
Land notices, one party only	8 00
Land notices, for each party after first in same notice	2 00

Trustees' sales, sales under mortgage; companies notices of stockholders' meeting &c.; administrators' sales, and all other notices of this description ten cents per line for each and every insertion.

E. P. STEPHENSON,
Manager, "GAZETTE"

ABE ROBERTS,
Manager, "MOUNTAINEER"

Remember that the Leadville excursion leaves this morning at eight o'clock.

The school houses in town are undergoing a thorough repairing and will be in the best of condition for the fall term.

The Rev. Earl Cranston, recently chosen as presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal church of this district, preached in the Methodist church last Sunday morning and evening. The church was crowded on both occasions as the reputation of Mr Cranston as a fine pulpit orator is well known. Both sermons were eloquent and impressive and were listened to with the profoundest attention.

The mining reporter of the Leadville Herald visited the Robert E. Lee mine last Saturday and makes the following note: "Crossing over to Fryer hill, all is activity at the Robert E. Lee. Ben Crowell and Irving Howbert, both owners in the mine, were found just coming from the mine, with their pockets filled with choice specimens. There is little doubt but the Lee is the greatest of our Leadville mines, and will put forth a product this fall and winter that will eclipse all former efforts. In a year's time, working mostly in development, a million and a half have been produced. With a little stoping a wonderful output of ore can be realized."

Change of Firm.

Mr. W. H. Bacon has disposed of his livery business to his father, Col. J. H Bacon and Mr. A. S. Kracaw, and the name of the firm in the future will be Messrs. Bacon & Kracaw. Mr. Kracaw is well known throughout Colorado, especially in Douglas county where he has resided for years. He was the late postmaster at Frankstown in the above named county. As for Col. Bacon he needs no introduction as his past connection with the livery business of Colorado Springs is sufficient assurance that the business will be carried on in a capable manner. The new firm propose to purchase an entire new stock of horses and carriages and prepare themselves in every manner possible to offer the best livery turnouts in the city. The gentlemen intend to offer better rates than were ever before known in this city.

Architectural Matters.

Mr. F. A. Weston, the architect, has taken into partnership with him Mr. W. S. Stratton and the firm is now known as Messrs. Weston & Stratton. Mr. Stratton is well known in Colorado Springs as a thorough builder and the firm is now composed of two capable workmen. They will continue business in the office heretofore occupied by Mr. Weston opposite the new Opera House. We had occasion yesterday to consult some plans which were being prepared in their office and among others we will note the following: A two-story brick dental parlor for Dr. C. E. Edwards to be built on Tejon street on the vacant lot adjoining Mr. Hallowell's office. The building is of a handsome design with pressed brick front and dressed stone facings and will be an ornament to that section of the street. It will cost about $4,000.

Plans are under way for a brown stone residence to be erected by Mr. E. W. Green of Manitou, to cost about $4,000. It is to be built on the hillside opposite the Beebee house.

They are now erecting a cottage for Mr. J. M Colburn, on Wahsatch avenue, which will cost when completed $1,200.

RICO'S RICHES.

What the Miners are Doing in the Dolores Camp.

From a Regular Correspondent of the Gazette.

RICO, August 22nd, 1880.—I have been lost for the past three days on account of the GAZETTE's turning up missing. Our mails have been very irregular and everybody is grumbling. We think that we ought to receive more consideration than the department gives us. There are 2,000 people who receive their mails here (although the census only gives us 900 inhabitants) and we certainly deserve something for developing the country, and we say let us have a good mail service. We are all away from home and friends, and the mail is what we depend upon for a remembrance of the loved ones.

The camp is "doing itself proud" today over the second child born here. The first one was born last October.

The military post has been established on the La Plata river and the government is going to build a road to the Uncompahgre agency which will pass directly through Rico.

Several wild cat schemes are in progress with Rico as the base of operations. Look out for them. I will try to keep you posted on the subject.

The rainy season hangs on. We have had about six weeks of it now and desire a cessation of hostilities.

The bonanzas on Horse Gulch improve every day.

Expectation Mountain looks up now. Strikes are reported in that region.

The Nettie is a new strike on Horse Gulch. Gray copper and sulpurets. Assays 340 ounces.

Messrs. Bradley and Steele have struck a big thing on Nigger Baby hill. An eighteen inch pay streak running over 100 ounces.

The Diamond on Horse gulch shows up well. A six foot vein of 24 ounce mineral.

The Swansea improves rapidly and is now said to be better than the famous Newman.

The Newman steadily ships ore which nets about 300 ounces to the owners.

The smelter goes slow, something is wrong with the works.

The Phoenix is improving and bids fair to become one of the bonanzas.

A contract has been let on the Heavy Spar for fifty feet development. This property carries free gold.

The Johnny Bull on Horse Gulch, in which the big strike was made last week, is improving and is one of the best mines in the camp.

Mr. John Glascow found a fine bed of anthracite coal on the West Dolores last week. It is in three veins aggregating twenty feet in thickness and is easy of access.

Our merchants are getting in large stocks of goods. They do not expect to have the same experience that they had last winter.

Several fine store buildings have been erected during the past week.

One of the dance halls closed for want of patronage and the other waneth. Our population is chiefly composed of men who do not countenance this class of business.

LARRY.

Colorado College.

The fall term of Colorado College will open one week from to-morrow. The examinations for admission will take place at the college building on the 7th of September. In order to enter the lowest grade in the Preparatory Course or the Normal School, applicants must be thoroughly prepared for examination in arithmetic as far as percentage, in English grammar through verbs, and in political geography and map questions. Parents who wish to have their children enter this grade are reminded that it is essential for them to come in at the beginning of the fall term, as no new classes in the studies of that grade are organized after that date, so that those not prepared to enter at that time must wait another full year. Candidates for higher grades are examined on the studies already pursued by the classes they propose to enter. Applicants, who fail to pass the entrance examination, can obtain private instruction from college students of advanced standing, or from other teachers who are approved by the faculty. In this way they can make up their deficiencies, and be prepared for the next examination.

In addition to the work heretofore done by Professors W. D. Sheldon, F. H. Loud, E. Bump, and by Tutor Tuckerman, there will be instruction in chemistry, mining and metallurgy, to begin November first, by William Strieby, a graduate of New York University, and of the School of Mines of Columbia College. Professor John Kershaw has also been added to the faculty. Professor Kershaw is now engaged in teaching in the preparatory classes recently established by Colorado College. Instruction in music will be given by Professor H. Th. Wagner, of this city.

The horses that were thought to have been stolen from the Holt pasture last Friday, are said to be on the plains about twenty miles east of the city. This information was brought by a person who is confident that they answer the description of the lost horses. Men were at once sent in search of the horses and if they prove to be the ones looked for they will probably be returned to their owners to-day.

Almost a Ku Klux Affair.

We learned the particulars yesterday of the importation of a colored individual into Colorado Springs and although we have not been requested to suppress the facts we have resolved to make them public. The colonization of colored people for political purposes is not an unknown method of securing votes in some states. We do not say that this is a case of that kind but the manner in which this negro was brought into town is suggestive of some very black design. We first learned of this matter by observing the imported individual in question engaged in holding a horse in front of O'Brien's harness shop. We questioned this little fellow, but received no reply. This aroused our suspicions and after much careful investigation and some extended detective operations, we discovered that the negro hostler had been imported in a pine box filled with straw and had been delivered to Mr. J. H. Drinkwater, the well known plumber, of this city. The darkest part of the transaction is that the negro was actually sold by Mr. Drinkwater to the harnessmaker, O'Brien. We interviewed Mr. Drinkwater on the subject and he did not deny the facts above stated. Mr. O'Brien confessed that he had bought the negro of Drinkwater and had placed him in front of his store to hold the horses of his customers. He defended his conduct by saying the negro was made of cast iron and that exposure to the weather would not injure his constitution. Further investigation confirmed Mr. O'Brien's statement and what at first appeared to be an outrage turned out to be only a bit of business enterprise.

The fall term of the public schools of this city will open next Monday morning.

Captain De Coursey has revised his real estate column in to-day's issue and presents an attractive list of properties for sale and to let.

Personal.

Mr. A. L. Lawton has returned from a month's absence in the Gunnison country.

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, is among the prominent arrivals at the Beebee house, Manitou.

Mr. J. Markel, vice-president of the First National Bank of Pella, Iowa, is at the National.

Mr. F. H. Saltiel came up from Cotopaxi Saturday night and remained in the city over Sunday.

Mr. Geo. I. Long, one of the compositors of the GAZETTE, leaves this evening for his home in Iowa.

Mr. O. H. Tittmann, assistant in charge of the U. S. coast and geodetic survey, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. I. H. Steward left yesterday for his old home in Illinois. He will probably remain absent about six months.

Mr. E. K. Dougherty, superintendent of the southern division of the Denver and Rio Grande, is registered at the National.

Mr. Edward W. Giddings left on the morning express yesterday for New York to purchase his fall and winter stock of goods.

Messrs. J. H. and D. I. Stewart, who have been visiting in Colorado Springs for some time past, left for their home in Ohio yesterday morning.

Messrs. J. F. V. Skiff and O. H. Rothaker of the Denver Tribune, passed through the city Sunday afternoon on their return from the Leadville convention.

Mr. W. H. Bacon and wife and Miss M. E. Spears start to-morrow morning for the east via the Santa Fe route. They will remain absent until the first of November.

Mr. Matt. H. Wilbur left yesterday for New York on his annual vacation. We have from pretty reliable sources that Matt. will not return to Colorado Springs a single man.

Mr. Peck, foreman of the Leadville Democrat, is spending a few days with friends in Colorado Springs and Manitou. Mr. Peck has the reputation of being the most competent printer in Colorado.

Mr. J. S. Stanger, editor and proprietor of the Colorado Farmer, accompanied by his wife, is spending a few days in the city. Mr. Stanger is the nominee for state senator from Arapahoe county.

Mr. T. M. McNamee, for some time past employed in the auditor's office of the Denver & Rio Grande, left yesterday for Memphis where he will accept a responsible position with a well-known cotton commission house.

Business Locals.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements, to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

"CAPITAL CITY."

NOTICE.—If any subscribers to the CAPITAL CITY newspaper have failed to receive the first number thereof, please report to Wm. F. Gordon, Capital City Office. h 29 tf

ANNUAL MEETING.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Colorado Springs Gas and Coke Company will be held in the office of D Russ Wood, on the 2d day of October, 1880.

D. RUSS WOOD. Pres.

A. S. WELCH, Sec. h 31 s2

Go to Stevens & Rouse for double carriages, single buggies, and saddle ponies, first class and rates low, Tejon street. f 16 tf

Try Bush's Ginger Snaps. You will find them the best in the market, and always fresh, in the Post Office Block. f 6tf

B. B. B. B. MANITOU STILL BOOMS, And will continue to do so all through September, as Billy Bryan has concluded not to close his Beebee House Bar in that month. He expects President Hayes and party about the 20th and has ordered fresh stock of his Wines, Liquors, etc., that have gained such a well deserved reputation. 1

COLORADO SPRINGS, August 31, 1880.

I have sold out my livery business and must have my books settled. All persons that are indebted to me must pay the accounts to John H. Bacon at once and save costs of suit.

h 31 6 W. H. BACON.

Don't forget D. J. Martin's special sale of Hamburgs. This is the last day at such a great sacrifice. 1

August 31, 1880.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

We will receive bids for E. N. Greene's residence at Manitou, Col., till noon, September 4, 1880. Plans and specifications can be seen at our office.

WESTON & STRATTON,
Architects. h 31 tf

If you want anything in fancy or staple groceries, go to Everleth & Taylor's. e 27 tf.

Oh, go and see the nobby new Furniture at Millard's. Cheaper than the cheapest. e 25 tf.

To J. N. Renne, Proprietor and Manufacturer Renne's Pain Killing Nervine.

Sir: I had sore finger, the second on the left hand, which was caused while spiking on the Denver and Rio Grande railway at Larkspur, Douglas county, this state. Came in contact with some of the Nervine and pledge my word and honor as a working railway man there is nothing done me more good. After trying various remedies, St. Jacob's Oil, Wizard, etc., Renne's accomplished the task.

JAMES BARRY,
An employe of the D. & R. G. R'y.
h 26 6

E. J. Loper, Denver, manufacturer of Vinegars and wholesale Ciders. g28 2m*

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS and ammunition at Durkee & Lee's. e 14 tf

MANITOU PARK HOTEL.

This hotel will be closed for the season on September first. h 27 4.

Turney Bros. have the largest stock of clocks in the city, either with or without alarms. h 27 12

MINING AND CAMPING OUTFITS at Durkee & Lee's. e 14 tf

You will find it to your advantage to call at R. B. Peery's new store on south Tejon street and inspect his new stock of boots and shoes. h 3 tf

TELEPHONE ORDERS for Groceries promptly attended to. E. E. Hooker, Grocer. h 8 tf

Converse, licensed pawnbroker.

Fresh Roasted Coffees, Superior Drawing Teas and a full line of Fine Groceries and Picnic Specialties at Hooker's. f 12 tf

Champion Mowers and Reapers, the best made. Hollingsworth and Coates' Rakes excel all others. Full supply of repairs for Champion machines at G. S. Barnes'. g 28 tf

ARTISTIC WALL PAPERS, SHADE GOODS AND FIXTURES, PAINTING, PAPER HANGING AND CALCIMINING AT BROWN'S, TEJON STREET. g 27 tf

Fine teas and coffees a specialty at Everleth & Taylor's. e 27 tf.

Fine watch work solicited at Allen's. g 7 tf

Farm and Spring Wagons and Buggies of the best make and as cheap as can be bought in the city for cash, at

PIXLEY & WEBSTER'S.
d 28 tf

Open Carriages, Top Carriages, either single or double, with side bars, and end springs or platform springs. A fine and varied assortment at G. S. Barnes'. g 28 tf.

Baby carriages at Millard's. e 23 tf

Go to Everleth & Taylor's for a full line of Kennedy's crackers. e 27 tf.

A. Allen, manufacturing jeweler. Headquarters for native stones and jewelry. g 7 tf.

The "Rob Roy," the best 5 cent cigar in Colorado, can be found at Everleth & Taylor's. e 27 tf.

I request all my old patrons to call on me at my new boot and shoe store opposite the Central Hotel. R. B. PEERY. h 3 tf

Export Bottled Beer. $11.50 per barrel; $3.50 per keg; $1.25 per dozen; 10d. pints or 6 d quarts. F. Herman, Manitou, Col. g 29 tf

Don't forget that you can get first class rigs at Stevens & Rouse's stable at lower rates than any place in town. f 16 tf

TENTS and wagon covers at Durkee & Lee's. e 14 tf

You can find curried oysters, curried fowl and boned turkey at Everleth & Taylor's. e 27 tf.

Mustard and spiced sardines at Everleth & Taylor's. e 27 tf.

LAWN MOWERS. The "Philadelphia," best in the world, at Durkee & Lee's. e 14 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A nice lot of furniture, little used; good as new. Geo. Fechter, fourth door east of Robinson's drug store, Pike's Peak avenue. h 31 tf

FOR SALE.—Horse and phaeton, very low. Horse warranted sound and gentle, Buggy in perfectly good condition. Apply immediately at this office. h 31 6*

FOR SALE—PRIVATE SALE OF FURNITURE. One full set of parlor furniture (nine pieces, nearly new), one large centre table (marble top), one sewing machine, one large looking-glass and four window cornices to match frame of glass, four lace curtains, one hat stand and one piano, (Raven & Bacon, makers); also one china tea set. The above were brought from the east and will be sold at a bargain. Please address M J, Box 241, or call at south corner Cascade and Boulder aves. Colorado Springs, Colo. h 29 2*

FOR SALE.—We have 400 Mexican ewes that we will sell very cheap. Merriam & Lund, Bijou Basin, Col. h 27 tf

FOR SALE At five cents each, large cards, bearing "For Rent," "For Sale," "Boarding," "Furnished Rooms for Rent," "Rooms for Rent," "Sewing," and "Dressmaking."

FOR SALE.—45 or 50 very desirable lots in Pueblo and South Pueblo. Apply to Hallowell & Wills, Real Estate Agents, Colorado Springs. h 21 tf

FOR SALE.—A first class phaeton, nearly new, at Wilbur & Hundley's. h 19 tf

FOR SALE.—A No. 1 business property; consisting of a 2 story stone store building, fitted up in handsome style and situated in the very best location in town. For terms and further particulars apply to Hallowell & Wills, Real Estate Agents, Colorado Springs. h 21 tf

FOR SALE.—A few shares in two prospecting companies. Skillful prospectors in field. Address Box 456, P. O. f 8 tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT. Cumberland Presbyterian parsonage, furnished. Apply at Room No. 1 over Sherman's store. h 28 6*

FOR RENT.—Good pasturage on reasonable terms. Address Lock Box 1800, Colorado Springs. h 26 tf

FOR RENT—Furnished bedroom and parlor, well located. Inquire at this office. h 14 tf

FOR RENT.—Four unfurnished rooms on North Nevada avenue. Enquire at North End Market, corner Tejon and Kiowa streets. h 11 tf

FOR RENT.—Pleasant, sunny, furnished rooms, Cor. Kiowa and Wahsatch. h 27 tf

FOR RENT.—Steinway Piano, superior instrument; to rent at a low price to a private family of adults. Address, Box 1737, P. O. h 25 tf

FOR RENT. A new six roomed brick house just from the hands of the builders. In a very desirable location. To be leased for six months or a longer period on favorable terms. Apply to Hallowell & Wills, Tejon St., opposite new opera house. h 19 tf

FOR RENT. Suite of rooms well furnished, with or without piano. Also rooms for housekeeping. Apply at this office. f 25 tf

LOST.

LOST.—Left at the entrance of the Beebee House Billiard Hall, a satchel and paper parcel containing some baby wearing apparel. A suitable reward will be paid on delivering to this office. h 21 tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—Tutor for boy fifteen years of age. Address Chas. P. Kellogg, Beebee House, Manitou. h 31 2*

WANTED.—Woman to work in small family in country. Address A. B., Gazette. h 31 3

WANTED.—At the Sunnyside Cottage, Manitou Springs, a few more boarders. The most desirable place in Manitou for private boarding; first class in every respect; terms reasonable; reduced rates for September and October. W. H. Rogers, Proprietor. h 31 eod 4

WANTED.—A situation to do light house work. Apply at the Gazette office. h 31 2*

WANTED.—Barn or storage room in this city for 25 tons baled hay. C. R. Vincent, N. E. Cor. Pike's Peak and Wahsatch. h 25 tf

WANTED.—Small room to store furniture in, for six months or longer. Address box 1737 P. O. h 25 tf

WANTED Two hundred choice cedar posts. J. G. Warner, builder, west side Nevada avenue, second door north of Platte avenue. h 29 3*

LEADVILLE EXCURSION!

Cheapest Excursion of the Season.

Special Train to Leadville and Return, Leaving Colorado Springs at 8 a. m. August 31. Returning Leaves Leadville at 8 a m. September 2, Giving Persons

ONE DAY AND TWO NIGHTS IN LEADVILLE.

An opportunity to visit the celebrated mines and prominent places of interest. Passes through the Grand Canon of the Arkansas in daylight both ways.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP,

$11.00.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

A train will leave Manitou at 7.15 a.m., for the accommodation of those who may wish to go from Manitou.

A Horton Reclining Chair Car on the train. Tickets for sale at Howbert & Co's., Sagendorf & Taylor's, Tribe & Jefferay's, and Daniel Durkee's, Colorado Springs; and at the Beebee house and Cliff house, Manitou h 24 7

F. A. WESTON. W. S. STRATTON.

Weston & Stratton,

ARCHITECTS

AND

Superintendents of Construction.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Office opposite the new Opera House. P. O. Box 1745, Colorado Springs. h 31 tf

Piano For Sale!

A SUPERIOR INSTRUMENT!

In perfect repair. Will be sold at a bargain if taken at once, as the owner is about to remove east. Can be seen at Aiken & Hunt's, opposite Post Office. h 5 tf

M. L. DECOURSEY'S

Real Estate COLUMN.

SPECIAL.

FOR SALE.

House of 7 rooms, all large, with high ceilings; 6 large closets good barn, 600 strawberry plants, fine lawn, city water; lot 50x190; Weber St. below Cucharas. *Cheap at* $2,500

House of 5 rooms, pantry, cellar, porch, stone foundation, well, 3 acres of ground. East of city; $1,500.

House of 3 rooms, lot 25x190, Tejon street; below Huerfano *A bargain at* $1,100.

First class office on Tejon St. above new Opera House, with 3 rooms and kitchen in rear. *A splendid chance.* Only $500.

House of 5 rooms, stone cellar, barn, lawn and shrubbery, city water; lot 50x190; Vermijo St., facing Alamo Square; $1,500, of which $500 may stand.

House of 4 rooms and pantry, cellar, lawn and trees, water in house and yard; lot 50x190; East Pike's Peak avenue, facing south; $1,400.

A 20 acre garden tract north part of town, directly under big ditch, partly fenced; has been cultivated; with house of 4 rooms, stone foundation. A splendid bit of ground for a fruit farm, and *a bargain at* $1,500.

House of 8 rooms, porch, bay window, stone cellar, city water, barn; lot 50x190; Tejon street, opposite Alamo Square, facing east, $2,650.

House of 5 rooms, cellar, lawn, garden, trees, barn; lot 50x190; Tejon street, below Vermijo, facing east. $1,050.

House of 4 rooms, fully furnished, on Pike's Peak avenue; fine lawn, a lovely home $2100.

House of 4 rooms, 100 foot lot, stable and corral, north part of city. $1,200.

House of 8 rooms, lot 100x190, lawn, trees, etc., North Wahsatch. $1,800.

House of 7 rooms, corner lot on North Nevada, stable, etc. $3,100.

Stone house of 5 rooms on South Weber, barn, etc. $1,200.

House of 5 rooms on South Tejon. $1,400.

House of 6 rooms, on lot 100x190, North Tejon. $2,200.

House of 5 rooms, on lot 50x190, Cucharas near Cascade, cellar, city water, trees. $1,050.

House of 5 rooms on lot 50x190, facing east, Nevada avenue, below St. Vrain. *A bargain.*

House of 3 rooms, lot 37½x190 feet, fenced. City water; Corona, south of Huerfano street. $600.

House of 3 rooms on lot 100x190. North Wahsatch, barn, lawn, fruit trees and small fruits. $1,200.

House of 3 rooms on corner lot 50x190, South Wahsatch. $500.

House of 3 rooms on lot 50x190, North Nevada. $825.

House of 6 rooms, East Cucharas, $1,400.

House of 8 rooms, laundry of 2 rooms, lawn, trees, large stable, city water; lot 50x190; Tejon street above Boulder. A bargain at $2,000.

House of 7 rooms, city water, lot 50x190, Wahsatch below Huerfano. $1,700.

Splendid property southeast corner Wahsatch and Pike's Peak avenues. $3,500.

House of 3 rooms; large triangular lot, corner Boulder and Cheyenne avenue; trees, lawn, city water. $1050.

House of 4 rooms and large pantry, city water, lot 25x190, Vermijo street, opposite Alamo Square. $800; will take team in trade.

House of 4 rooms, city water, lot 50x190, Weber above Kiowa, $1,650.

Beautiful cottage of 5 rooms, lawn, trees, city water, lot 50x190, Weber above Platte avenue. $3,000.

House of 2 rooms, city water, fruit trees, lot 50x190, Tejon above Monument. $1,000.

House of 6 rooms, city water, 75 fruit and other trees, lawn, lot 100x190, corner Bijou and Cascade avenue. A splendid property, $4,500.

House of 2 rooms, lot 50x190, Weber above Cache la Poudre. $525.

House of 10 rooms with 10 acres fenced with barbed wire, several hundred fruit and shade trees. A bargain at $3,500.

Brick house of 6 rooms and pantries, city water, trees, strawberries, grapes, currants, raspberries and fruit trees, hen house, coal house, carriage house, stable for 10 horses and 4 tons of hay, lot 50x190, Weber below Pike's Peak avenue. $4,000.

House of 9 rooms and 3 closets, portico, city water, lot 95x150, East Pike's Peak avenue. $1,700.

House of 6 rooms, porch, city water, lot 50 x100, Huerfano near Weber. $2,500.

FOR RENT.

House of 2 rooms on North Weber, $7 a month.

A large well ventilated, stoned up cellar, 20 x50, on Pike's Peak avenue, between Cascade and Tejon.

From September 1st, two large communicating rooms, with folding doors, freshly painted and papered; with closets. First class location for Doctor's or Lawyer's offices. $15 a month.

From September 1st, 4 large rooms (2 up and 2 down stairs), water up and down stairs; closet in every room; new house on North Nevada avenue. $22 a month.

Very pretty and beautifully furnished Cottage on No. Weber street, 5 rooms, cellar, city water, lawn and trees. $50 a month.

Nicely furnished Cottage of 5 rooms, city water, etc., Willamette and Tejon. $40 a month.

Furnished Cottage Cor. Nevada and Huerfano, 5 rooms, water, gas, lawn, trees, porches, coal house and use of cow. The rooms are large with high ceilings. Entrance through large hall. To rent for two months from September 1st, at reasonable rental to right party.

Unfurnished house 8 rooms, just finished. City Water, East Pike's Peak avenue. $30 a month.

New brick house 3 rooms, on North Weber. City water. $15 a month

Furnished house of 10 rooms on corner lot on Cascade avenue; Laundry, large stable, lovely lawn and fine shade trees. Unsurpassed mountain view. $100 a month.

House of 5 rooms and 3 acres of ground, $15 a month.

Stone house of 5 rooms, cellar, city water; on South Weber; $20 a month.

I have for sale *CHOICE TOWN LOTS, RANCHES and GARDEN TRACTS.*

INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES

For information upon above and other properties, apply to

M. L. DeCoursey,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

TEJON ST., EAST OF EL PASO COUNTY BANK.

No. 64

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